

United States District Court
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

CLARENCE CRENSHAW and ALICE
CRENSHAW

v.

RYLAND TAX & FINANCIAL
SERVICES

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CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:21-CV-2716-S-BK

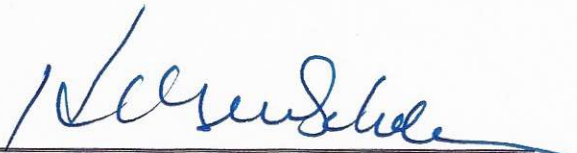
ORDER

The United States Magistrate Judge made findings, conclusions, and a recommendation in this case. *See* ECF No. 4. No objections were filed. The Court reviewed the proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation for plain error. Finding none, the Court **ACCEPTS** the Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge.

The Court prospectively **CERTIFIES** that any appeal of this action would not be taken in good faith. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(3). In support of this certification, the Court adopts and incorporates by reference the Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge. *See Baugh v. Taylor*, 117 F.3d 197, 202 and n.21 (5th Cir. 1997). The Court finds that any appeal of this action would present no legal point of arguable merit and would, therefore, be frivolous. *Howard v. King*, 707 F.2d 215, 220 (5th Cir. 1983) (per curiam).¹ In the event of an appeal, Plaintiff may challenge this certification by filing a separate motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal with the Clerk of the Court, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. *See Baugh*, 117 F.3d at 202; FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(5).

SO ORDERED.

SIGNED November 22, 2021.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

¹ Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order. A timely notice of appeal must be filed even if the district court certifies an appeal as not taken in good faith.